

The Washington Times

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AUGUST CIRCULATION.

Daily.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed during the month of August was as follows:
1. Total number of copies printed.....56,662
2. Total number of copies distributed.....56,662
3. Total number of copies left over.....0

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of August was 1,310,225, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 27, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for August to have been 48,527.

Sunday.
The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed during the month of August was as follows:
1. Total number of copies printed.....48,487
2. Total number of copies distributed.....48,487
3. Total number of copies left over.....0

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of August was 120,120, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 4, the number of Sundays during August, shows the net Sunday average for August to have been 30,030.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1911.

Apparently it will require a great deal of science to get the scientific management idea adopted without serious opposition.

We can still take a selfish pleasure in reading that out in dear Kansas City the thermometer went almost to a hundred in the shade—where there was any.

Now that "Bob," the big dapple-gray, is safely out of the quagmire of the Potomac flats, perhaps he will be ready to pull for local improvements down that way.

If Ross Andrews makes as great a success of the Retail Merchants' Association banquet as he did of the paper men's convention, the occasion will be a notable one.

The Eagles, who played a successful game of baseball against the Knights of Columbus, have been presented with a loving cup. It's almost big enough to catch a baseball in.

It isn't cool weather so much as the opening of the theatrical season which officially marks the coming of fall. With oysters added, there is no reason why we shouldn't be happy.

There will be 50,000 downtown hearts in Washington next Monday. On that day the new school year begins. As usual, there will not be room enough for all the children, and 5,000 will have to attend as "part-time pupils."

The Washington Gaslight Company has grown so accustomed to thinking it owns Washington that no one should be surprised at its appropriation of a few streets and city squares to its own use.

Joy riding on the deadly motorcycle has reached a logical and inevitable harvest of death. There seems to be no division of opinion that in careless hands this particular form of Juggernaut is more dangerous than the fiercest man-eating automobile.

Few men in Washington had a wider circle of acquaintance than Capt. John H. Mills, whose death is mourned by many. A lifelong resident of the District and a Mason, Captain Mills was widely and favorably known throughout a long business career here.

"Drowsiness," said Solomon, "clothes a man in rags." One man lost \$11 while asleep and another saved \$35 by waking up just in time to fight the burglar. Of course, it might be possible to enforce the vagrancy laws and clean out the burglars entirely, but that is another story.

Takoma Park is up against the same old trouble which agitates the average suburbanite, the neighbors' chickens. If the new regulations are enforced, prohibiting the keeping of live poultry closer than seventy-five feet to the dwelling of other people, the price of hens will be high.

The suggestion that "express" or "through" suburban cars be tried in Washington, which comes from the District Electric Railway Commission, is a good one, but there is little hope of any real transportation reforms until some of the legislation now pending before Congress is enacted into effective law.

Of course, the children are interested in the site of the new playground to take the place of the one which is to be closed at Fourteenth street and Columbia road, but it is safe to say that just at present they are much more enthusiastic about that new automobile which has just arrived, dedicated to their special use.

That the piano dealers of this city stand high in the estimation of the National Piano Merchants' Association is indicated by the fact that E. H. Droop has been made chairman of the legislative committee and named on the advisory committee, while Percy S. Foster is chairman of the resolution committee. Mr. Droop is also State Commissioner for the District of Columbia.

President William S. Duvall and the members of the Automobile Club of Washington will hold their annual meeting to the good roads advocates of the American Automobile Association, who will hold their annual good roads convention in this city when Congress convenes in December. President Duvall

and his associates will join the three A's delegates in urging Federal aid in the construction of good roads.

THE PATHETIC END OF A LONG SERVICE.

A few days ago two men were discharged from their positions in the clerical force of the New York post-office. There were no charges against them. One had been fifty-nine years in that office; the other, a few months under sixty years.

They were discharged because they were too old.

Andrew Hyde was a postoffice clerk so long ago that he tells of the "good old days" when he used to take a row-boat and pull out to the side of an incoming ship, receive her mail bag, and return to shore. He remembered when Madison Square was an ancient cemetery, and once delivered letters to a farmhouse on the approximate site of the present Metropolitan building, with its forty-two-story tower.

These two old men had together served the Government for a period approximately as long as its existence. Yet when they became incapacitated for service there was nothing to do but dismiss them.

No provision had been made whereby their superior could consider their future, their worldly circumstances, their needs, their chance of keeping body and soul together during the years yet remaining to them.

The reward of their long lives of faithful service was to be turned out in the street, dependent on the care of relatives or the charity of the community.

Whether they would, in fact, be safe from want; whether they had homes and sufficient means to maintain them in decency, the Government had no official means of knowing, and was under no obligation to inquire. For Uncle Sam's policy in dealing with his civil service employes contemplates no concern for them, once they are incapacitated. The farmer who turns out to pasture a superannuated horse, refusing to kill the brute or let him starve, is more humane than this great Government.

All because, in blindness and ignorance, the people responsible for laws governing the civil service have persisted in the medieval attitude of refusing to permit a pension system to be created. What matters it that enlightened governments and intelligently selfish corporations have long ago accepted the pension system as absolutely the best business policy? Our Government is big and powerful and rich enough to defy all the laws of either good business or common humanity.

Multiply the case of these two dismissed clerks by the hundreds of thousands of people in the Federal civil service, and you have a suggestion of the immensity and gravity of the superannuation problem in connection with Government.

It is not merely a question of superannuation and old-age pensions. Underlying that, and far more serious, is the question of getting the Government to pay decent, living wages to its civil service people.

Not long ago President Taft suggested that there is need for yet further increase of the salaries of judges. That these have been generously advanced in very recent time is not to the point with our President; they are not getting pay enough to suit him, and he wants them to be given more.

Replying to this proposal of the President, an economist of national note observed that "the real question for this nation to consider was not increasing the salaries of judges, but of effecting such an economic distribution of wealth as would remove the basis for the charge that five million workers in this country are trying to maintain families on incomes so small that it is not possible for them to buy food and clothes sufficient to maintain them at the point of full economic efficiency."

That is the charge which has lately been brought against this nation, as a result of careful investigation: that five million wage-earners, representing approximately 20,000,000 people, do not earn enough to give them sufficient of the right kind of food and clothes.

And among the people who are so underpaid that they cannot live decently and provide anything for old age, is an army of the employees of the Government itself!

The President, Federal judges, members of Congress, and Cabinet ministers, have all been given increases of 50 per cent in their salaries. And what do we observe as the next move toward justice to the underpaid legions of Government workers? The President asking still further increases for Federal judges!

An "economy commission" is diligently at work spending \$1,000,000 in the effort to devise means for getting more work out of the \$600, \$720, \$900, and \$1,000 employees. The Taylor system of promoting efficiency in shop work is being installed. Uncle Sam is showing signs of real thrift; thrift in the matter of getting more work out of his underpaid thousands. If he takes the saving thus effected and turns it over to the few who don't need it, should we not all rejoice in the good fortune of the few who are thus handsomely treated? Is it not well that somebody should be able to speak amiably of the generosity and good nature of Uncle Sam as a paymaster?

Heaven knows there are enough people who could not do it without perjuring themselves.

We are told that Senator Cummins, head of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, after a long study of conditions in the Government departments, is determined to force consideration of a measure, drafted with utmost care, which looks to relieving the conditions of this army of underpaid workers. He wants a civil pension system adopted, and is prepared to make the fight for a proper education of public opinion on this subject of pensions!

The session of Congress is less than three months away. The time is at hand for the civil service people in Washington to prepare for the great struggle. The coming winter will present the best opportunity that can be hoped for in the next four years, for forcing legislation. The times and the circumstances are peculiarly propitious.

A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, and the fight will be won within the next eight months.

IS THE AMERICAN WOMAN GROWING FAT?

The Dane expressed a wish that "his too solid flesh would melt." The average woman of today has great and growing reason to voice the same desire, according to the view of one of those observant persons who stand on the street corners and watch the passing throng.

His observations were taken for the latitude of New York, but already they are becoming the subject of general discussion throughout the country. He found that for every fat man who passed there were at least four women whose embonpoint was overgenerous. Of course nobody would ever describe them as such in print, but as a matter of fact they, too, were fat.

Not content with these casual impressions, the man who writes pieces to the newspapers went around to one of the large department stores where he had a lady friend who worked in the ready-made suit department. She confirmed his views by telling him that most of the women, these days, were well out of their teens, were a 38, whatever that may mean, and weighed, on an average, 165 pounds. And as time went on she kept on fattening.

The disturber of the peace then falls into a few reflections as to why it is the American woman, particularly in the neighborhood of New York, is increasing in weight. He looked about him at the well-filled fashionable restaurants, noted the gusto with which the feminine patrons ate and drank of the best that skilled cooks could provide, and reached the conclusion that therein he had found the answer. Without dwelling on the moral aspect of the drinking proposition, he laid special emphasis upon it as an active agent in the fattening process, and left just a ghost of a sermon to sink into the mind.

David Graham Phillips wrote an incisive novel in which he had a great deal to say about the indolence and appetite which rob a woman of her svelteness after marriage, and pointed to it as a cause of the death of marital affection. His frankness became the subject of considerable discussion at the time, but there are those who still insist that he told no more than the truth of the case. No woman, whether maid, wife, or widow, can afford to neglect her personal appearance and indulge in the fattening foods which destroy the last traces of a once girlish figure. At the same time the struggle between vanity and the joys of the table must be acute when the alternative is to pass up the dainty dishes which culinary genius has devised for the delectation of the men and women of the twentieth century.

It is hard if they must choose between rare viandts and a belt like the equator. Perhaps a little larger admixture of exercise might reconcile good living with a more willowy figure.

And what is more to the point, galantry would suggest that since all of Eve's daughters are adorable—more or less, the larger they are the more there is about them to adore.

What's on the Program in Washington Today

The following Masonic organizations will meet tonight: Lodges—Federal, No. 1, M. M.; Acadia, No. 18, M. M.; Tacoma, No. 2, E. A. Royal Arch Chapters—Mount Hope, No. 7, mark. Eastern Star—Electa, No. 2, Bethlehem, No. 7.
The following I. O. O. F. organizations will meet tonight: Lodges—Amity, No. 27, degree work; Golden Rule, No. 21; Washington, No. 28, and Phoenix, No. 28, business. Encampment—Fred E. Stuart, No. 7, degree work.
The following Knights of Pythias lodges will meet tonight: Germania, No. 15, installation; Germania, No. 16, business; Excelsior, No. 14; Capitol, No. 24, and Myrtle, No. 25, business.
Meeting of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, National Hotel, 2 p. m.

Amusements.
Belasco—Al H. Wilson, in "A German Prince," 8:20 p. m.
Columbia—Closed for the week.
Chase—McIntyre and Heath and other vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Academy—"Another Man's Wife," 8:15 and 8:35 p. m.
Cavoy—Sam Howe's Show, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Majestic—"Monte Cristo," 8:15 p. m.
Chevy Chase—Dancing and music by section of Marine Band, evening.
Great Falls—Band concert and other attractions.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES MAIL BAG

Readers of The Times are invited to use this department as their own—to write freely and frankly with the assurance that no letter not objectionable in language will be denied publication. Letters must not, however, exceed 500 words in length, and must be written only on one side of the paper. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers, as evidence of good faith, but the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. Address MAIL BAG EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SHOULD NOT CRITICISE THE BEATTIE, JURY

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
It would be amusing, if it were not harmful, to hear lawyers, some of whom have never tried a criminal case, preachers, who should be looking after the bodily comfort and spiritual welfare of the poor of their congregation or studying church law or school divinity, and the sentimentalists, criticising and making fault with the verdict of "guilty" in the case of the Beattie jury.

The accused has had the benefit of able counsel for his defense. He had the moral support and financial aid of a loving and devoted father. It is universally agreed that the charge of the learned judge was fair, and that an intelligent jury of God-fearing Americans farmers knelt down upon a dusty floor and asked their Creator to give them light and to aid them in doing justice to the accused and the State of Virginia.

Twelve honest men have agreed to a verdict of guilty. It is, therefore, out of place and supremely egotistical for any man, or set of men, to criticise the action of the jury in this case. They were right on the ground, heard every word of the testimony, and they had opportunity to study the witnesses, to judge of their intelligence, and their disposition to speak the truth.

Heard the examination and cross-examination of the defendant, with every chance to consider his motives, and his behavior while testifying. He has undoubtedly been given the benefit of every reasonable doubt, and on the whole, the jury has done its duty.

It is my humble opinion that the jury has done its duty. As a juror, I am proud of the verdict. I am proud of the jury. I am proud of the State of Virginia. I am proud of the American people. I am proud of the American jury.

O'CONNELL'S DEFEAT DUE TO CIVIC FEDERATION

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
Permit me, through the "Mail Bag" of The Times, to correct your correspondent, per his article appearing in The Times September 6, in regard to the defeat of James O'Connell, president of the Machinists' Union.

First, it is only fair to say that Mr. Johnson, who defeated Mr. O'Connell, is a gentleman, an used no dishonest means to win. What really defeated Mr. O'Connell was his connection, or past connection with the American Civic Federation, or some such name. This was the cause of his defeat.

Mr. O'Connell, with many other labor officials, joined said civic body; he remained about two years ago, but this fact was not made known until he came to save him. Now, the rank and file of the Machinists' Union voted; even Mr. Johnson said civic body; he remained about two years ago, but this fact was not made known until he came to save him.

PEOPLE SHOULD DO THEIR OWN THINKING

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
The truthful and sensible article by A. L. Clement, in the Mail Bag of September 5, is eagerly read. If the intelligent people would only do a little thinking and listening they would better understand the political question and be more able to cast their votes for honest men for office, instead of for those who make laws to suit only the grafters.

FAVOR THE SLOGAN "SWAT THE BACK YARD"

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
Appropos of the suggestion made in the article by your good citizen, A. Wade Wells, of 1513 Vermont avenue, in your paper that "Swat the Back Yard" be the slogan for householders in the District, I say "good." As owner of premises 2848 Twenty-seventh street northwest, I invite our good friend to inspect the back yards on our block.

Our fences are of the kind known as the "sanitary" type. They are made of wire mesh, and are so constructed as to keep out everything good and including much that is bad. Our front lawns are beautiful, and our back yards are just as beautiful. We have a good deal of grass and flowers, and a few trees.

A man in reply to a question as to the style of his house, said "Queen Anne" in front, and he guessed "Mary Ann" in the rear. Our places are "Queen Anne" in front and back.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS

ARMY.
First Lieutenant ALBERT S. BOWEN, Medical Corps, will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for temporary duty, and after the completion thereof will proceed to the Philippine Islands.

The retirement of Major JOHN R. LYNCH, paymaster, from active service, on September 10, 1911, is announced.

First Lieutenant JOHN W. WARD, 30th Infantry, having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of infantry, by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement, by the President, from active service as a captain, is announced, to date from April 13, 1911, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified.

Second Lieutenant ROBERT MORRISON, Jr., 30th Infantry, having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of infantry, by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement, by the President, from active service as a captain, is announced, to date from April 13, 1911, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified.

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ABOUT BINFORD GIRL

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
It is gratifying to read in your mail bag of the 9th instant, the letter from "L. M. H.," who pleads for sympathy for the Binford girl.

From what is read in the daily press, there is widespread hysteria on the subject of this girl. She is to be repulsed at every point, to be thrust into man's duty, to be the cause of trouble, while the woman bears the brunt of shame and disgrace, with little or any chance of social rehabilitation.

As to the posing for moving pictures by the Binford girl, it is a matter of course that a young woman of the age of the girl in question, who is the subject of so much public interest, would be tempted to do so.

TOO MUCH HYSTERIA

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
I have enjoyed the letters printed in your Mail Bag.

With regard to the aged veteran's love for "Old Glory" I will say that nearly every building (residence) in Detroit, Mich., where I come, has a flagpole, and were it not displayed there to keep the breeze blowing, it would be a tree would cry aloud in reproof. George C. Tanner simply publishes to keep the flag flying over the pavement of the soil whereon he walks and to the air he breathes.

"I love thy rocks and hills, thy woods and temples hills."

Being born in Alabama, I was not as true to the flag as I have been since I spent seven months in the Canadian Rockies, in British Columbia.

"Cheers for the flag with its old stars spangled."

Shout out its folds to the wind's caress
Over the hearts by the war hounds
Down in the tangled wilderness."

How its swish does remind one of the soft frou-frou of the dress of a fellow's best girl when he is in the parlor waiting for her to come down.

"And many an eye has danced to see that banner in the sky;
Beneath it rang the battle shout and burst the cannon's roar."

which resulted in giving us the country we now have.

NATIONS MAY BECOME MOLLYCODDLES

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
A resident of California now in town repeats the well-known words: "To give the Filipinos their independence is to result in internecine conflict among the people of the islands."

Well, what of it? Haven't we been taught that fighting is a glorious thing? We have it on the high authority of the chief opponent of Philippine independence—the colonel himself—that war is the noblest game of which man is capable.

He tells us that without war men become mollycoddles. But let me tell him and his like that nations, too, become mollycoddles and mendicants when they acknowledge that they are beggars for civilization and that every hut and residence of a people is a house of correction.

To be sure, the Filipinos might begin by insistence on the rights of man in a declaration of independence and guarantee of the rights of slaveholders in a constitution. They might wage civil war for five years. They might assassinate three presidents and a senator and corruptors to their senate. They might deliver the chief cities of their land to the rule of grafters and politicians, but even then, according to the standards of their tyrants, they would not necessarily be unworthy of independence.

SOCIALISM DESTROYS THE MARRIAGE TIE

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
A few weeks ago a gentleman wrote an article in your paper condemning Socialism. Immediately a lot of letters came pouring in with the ideas of a few cranks on Socialism. Most of them knew as much about this subject as a dentist knew about rats. To read their letters one would imagine Socialism was a sort of "philosophers' stone," which would turn the base metals, the vile in this country to pure gold, making everything perfect. I do not pretend to understand this subject thoroughly, but I do know that it is a great evil.

There is a way to ridence of Socialism, I suppose, but I do not know it. I suppose, but I cannot bear to see state upon state, and fact upon fact, making exaggerated. One says that Socialism does not destroy the marriage bond. Now it is a well-known fact that two great European states, which were married by mutual consent. Now, my dear Socialists, I dare you to deny this. Maybe you prefer to answer that the Socialists do not believe that war. Well, then, there must be fifty different kinds of Socialism. The above statement is a fair statement of the Socialism which does not know what he is talking about or else he has misinterpreted facts.

CONCERTS TODAY

By the Myfter Cavalry Band, at Fort Myer, Va., at 7:30 p. m.

G. F. TYRELL, Director.

PROGRAM.
"Coronation March," from "The Prophet".....Meyerbeer
Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1.....Liszt
Cello Solo.....G. SPRUELL
L'Ocean.....Ottner
(Corporal Geo. Blittrich)
Danza Mexicana.....Heinrichs
Overture.....McCoy
Selection.....Lucia Di Lammormore
(By request).....Donisetti
Waltz.....W. W. Key West
Excerpts from "The Girl in the Train".....Leo Fall
March.....Tannhauser.....Wagner

By the U. S. Engineer Band, at Dupont Circle, at 7:30 p. m.

JULIUS KAMPER, Leader.

PROGRAM.
March....."Georgetown University."
Overture....."Pique Dame".....Lent
Intermezzo....."La Danseuse".....Suppe
Selection....."Faust".....Gounod
Philippine Waltz....."Papa y Chato"
Waltz.....W. W. Key West
Excerpts from the "Honey Moon"
Trial.....Howard
Serenade....."Harlequins Millions."
Grand Fantasia....."Tone Pictures"
from the North and South."
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

BAILEY MORE SEEN AS HELP TO WILSON BOOM IN THE SOUTH

Texas Senator's Withdrawal Takes Strong Support From Harmon.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

With the withdrawal of Joseph W. Bailey from the Senatorial race in Texas, in the Woodrow Wilson Presidential boom has gone up at a rate that has startled even the most enthusiastic supporters of the Jersey governor.

Mr. Bailey was regarded as the man who would provide the biggest single increment of brains and management at the back of the Harmon movement in the South. But his colleague and dearest friend, Senator Culberson, turned a trick on Bailey just after the session of Congress ended that left the Gainesville orator in most difficult position, and not improbably aided in deciding Bailey not to be a candidate again for the Senate.

Senator Culberson went home and issued a statement favoring a Presidential primary, in which all Democrats should have opportunity to declare directly their choice for President, and instruct their delegates. This was exactly the thing which Bailey favored, and the Harmon people did not want.

Liked Idea.

Apparently, the Texas Democrats liked it, for expressions have been given by the dominating elements in the Democratic State committee favoring the Culberson plan. A meeting of the State committee is shortly to be held, at which the details will be arranged, and the primary ordered.

Net Texas alone, but several other States in the South, are already feeling the effect of this move. The Presidential primary idea is very popular save with the organization politicians, and most of these dislike to oppose it lest they offend their constituents. Oklahoma is going to try out the same plan. Senator Owen, who is making a hard campaign for Senatorial reelection against former Gov. Charles N. Haskell, has come out squarely against Harmon. Haskell was running strong until allowed the story to get abroad that he liked Harmon better than anybody else in the field. This brought matters up with a round turn. The Owen forces are for the Presidential primary, and the Haskell force has been melting away because of the Arkansas senator's former Gov. Charles N. Haskell, has come out squarely against Harmon.

Arkansas has been caught the same fever. The masses of Democrats in both States are represented to the Arkansas State committee, and neighborhood sentiment inclines it toward Champ Clark. Much the same is true of Oklahoma, where the Wilson people insist that all they ask is a fair expression of the popular voice, through the Presidential primary.

Favored in Georgia.

In Georgia there has been serious proposal to have Hoke Smith put a Presidential primary law through his Legislature, which is now in session. Whether this shall prove feasible, it is promised that the Smith forces will favor some sort of primary election that will give the masses of voters a chance to express their opinion as a guide to the Georgia delegates in the national convention.

From Oregon comes the report, also, that the Wilson movement is lately gaining ground there. Oregon has been the habitation of a stronger sentiment for Joseph W. Folk than could be discovered in any other State, not even excepting Missouri. Folk long ago and vigorously committed himself to the radical Oregon reform measures, initiative, referendum, and recall.

He has been a good deal in the State, is widely acquainted, his reform work in Missouri was widely advertised there, and he has been giving the Wilson people real worry.

Recently, however, the Oregon people have been brought to understand that Folk is hopeful of the result of it; that he cannot get his home State away from Clark, and that it would be merely a sorry bit of humor for Oregon to attack the Wilson movement, which is reported to be lined up behind Wilson.

"Western Dames N. G." Eastern Wives Wanted

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 12.—John R. Deal and John Harmon, of Cheyenne, Wyo., have written to a Pittsburgh newspaper, asking to be put in communication with girls who will make "loving and true wives and are good cooks."

The Westerners say:
"We are disgusted with these Western dames. We hope this letter will reach women who are not spoiled by Wyoming powder and paint. It is little wonder that our Western divorce courts are crowded when so many marriages are, after all, only poor business contracts. A woman looking over her list of acquaintances finds a man who is good looking and has lots of cash. He is the one she grabs."

Concerts Today

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